

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW BAT OF THE GENUS *TRACHOPS* FROM
GUATEMALA.

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The Howard E. Coffin Expedition to Guatemala financed by Mr. Coffin and directed by the Biological Survey, began its work in 1923. The primary object of the enterprise is to secure breeding stock of certain valuable game birds, especially ocellated turkeys, with a view to their introduction, and acclimatization in the southern United States. Incidentally the field work has resulted in the accumulation of a valuable collection of museum specimens of birds and mammals from a little known region. One of the more interesting of the species represented is a new bat of the genus *Trachops*, described below, and named in honor of Mr. Howard E. Coffin whose generous support of the work led to its discovery.

***Trachops coffini*, sp. nov.**

COFFIN'S FRINGE-LIPPED BAT.

Type (skin, skull, and nearly complete skeleton) from Guyo, Peten, Guatemala, No. 244266, ♀ adult, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection), collected by Harry Malleis, June 30, 1923. Original number 388.

General characters.—Similar in general to *Trachops cirrhosus* but distinctly smaller throughout; forearm less than 60 mm. (in *cirrhosus* about 62); dentition differing in detail, especially the relatively broader upper and lower premolars; lips and chin studded with wart-like protuberances and ears large and clothed with hairs projecting conspicuously beyond anterior margins as in *cirrhosus*.

Color.—*Type*: Upperparts near cinnamon-brown, varying to a darker tone in some examples; underparts dull brownish, tinged with gray owing to light colored tips of hairs. *Young* (about half-grown): Brownish black above and below.

Skull.—Much like that of *T. cirrhosus*, but considerably smaller; molari-

form toothrows shorter, but individual teeth relatively broad and heavy, this character most noticeable in premolars above and below; vestigial lower premolar relatively large; face of upper incisors with a broad, open groove leading to a distinct notch in the cutting edge (rather faintly indicated in *cirrhosus*); lower canines with cingulum on inner side rising less prominently above level of incisors as viewed from the front.

Measurements.—*Type* (dry skin): Forearm, 58.2 mm.; tibia, 25.3; foot, calcaneum to end of claw, 19 (without claw, 15.2). *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 28.2; breadth behind audital bullae, 13.2; zygomatic breadth, 13.5; interorbital breadth, 5.2; maxillary toothrow (front of canine to back of posterior molar), 10.3; mandibular toothrow (front of canine to back of posterior molar), 11.1; distance between outer sides of upper canines at cingulum, 5.5.

Remarks.—Comparison with specimens from Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, which agree closely among themselves and are assumed to represent typical *Trachops cirrhosus*, indicates that the Guatemalan species is quite distinct. It is easily recognized by smaller size.

Under the name *Tylostoma mexicana*, Saussure described¹ a species from the "regiones chaudes du Mexique." This name was placed by Dobson² in synonymy under *Trachops cirrhosus*, but there seems to be no evidence that he examined the type specimen. Following Dobson recent authors have assumed that the range of *T. cirrhosus* extends north to Mexico. Reference, however, to the original description of *Tylostoma mexicana*, especially the measurements given, indicates that the species is probably not assignable to the genus *Trachops*. The definite status of the name, therefore, remains to be determined.

Specimens examined.—Eighteen, all from the type locality.

¹Rev. et Mag. Zool., 2d Ser., Vol. 12, p. 484, Nov., 1860.

²Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 481, 1878.